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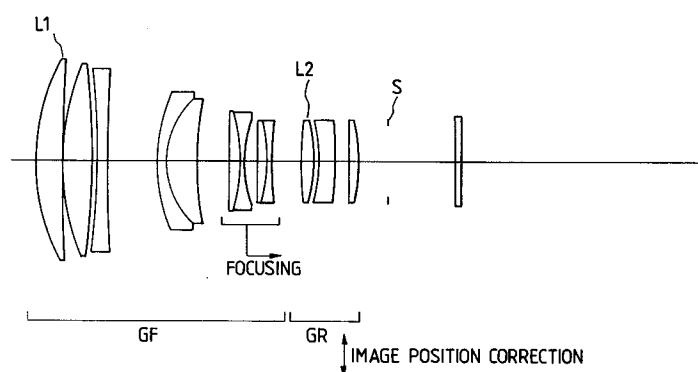
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D-80538 München (DE)(54) **Optical system capable of correcting image position.**

(57) An optical system includes a front group (GF) which is fixed in position in a direction substantially perpendicular to an optical axis, and a rear group (GR) which has a positive refractive power and is movable in the direction substantially perpendicular to the optical axis. The optical system satisfies:

$$1.45 < n_1 < 1.64$$

$$62 < \nu_1 < 78$$

where n_1 is the refractive index of an optical member (L1), located at a position closest to the object side, of optical members constituting said front group, and ν_1 is the Abbe's number of said optical member (L1).

FIG. 1

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Field of the Invention

5 The present invention relates to an optical system capable of correcting an image position and, more particularly, to an objective lens system suitable for SLR cameras (Single-Lens Reflex cameras), electronic cameras, and video cameras.

Related Background Art

10 In the present specification, an operation for correcting any variation of an image position caused by a focusing operation, a camera shake, or the like by displacing a predetermined lens group in a direction substantially perpendicular to the optical axis will be referred to as "image position correction".

15 As a conventional optical system capable of correcting an image position of this type, an optical system disclosed in U.S. Patent No. 4,978,205 is known. In the optical system disclosed in U.S. Patent No. 4,978,205, an optical member closest to the object side consists of an anomalous dispersion glass (ED glass) material. Since the ED glass material is soft, a surface, closest to the object side, of the optical system is undesirably easily damaged.

20 SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

It is, therefore, an object of the present invention to provide an optical system capable of correcting an image position, which can prevent the surface, closest to the object side, of the optical system from being easily damaged, and has high durability and high imaging performance.

25 In order to achieve the above-mentioned object, an optical system capable of correcting an image position according to an aspect of the present invention comprises, in the following order from the object side:

a front group which is fixed in position in a direction substantially perpendicular to the optical axis; and

30 a rear group which has a positive refractive power and is movable in the direction substantially perpendicular to the optical axis.

The optical system satisfies:

$$\begin{aligned} 1.45 < n_1 < 1.64 \\ 62 < \nu_1 < 78 \end{aligned}$$

35 where n_1 is the refractive index of an optical member, closest to the object side, of those constituting the front group, and ν_1 is the Abbe's number of the optical member.

40 As described above, according to the present invention, the optical system comprises, in the following order from the object side, a front group GF which is fixed in position in the direction substantially perpendicular to the optical axis, and a rear group GR which has a positive refractive power as a whole, and is movable in the direction substantially perpendicular to the optical axis, and corrects the image position by moving the rear group GR in the direction substantially perpendicular to the optical axis.

45 An optical member L1, closest to the object side, of the front group GF consists of an optical glass material which is not easily damaged, and is advantageous in aberration correction, thereby improving durability while maintaining high imaging performance. More specifically, the optical member L1, closest to the object side, of the front group GF satisfies conditional formulas (1) and (2) below:

$$\begin{aligned} 1.45 < n_1 < 1.64 & \quad (1) \\ 62 < \nu_1 < 78 & \quad (2) \end{aligned}$$

50

where

n_1 : the refractive index of the optical member L1, closest to the object side, of the front group GF

ν_1 : the Abbe's number of the optical member L1, closest to the object side, of the front group GF

55 Note that the optical member L1, closest to the object side, of the front group GF consists of an optical glass material, and the values of the refractive index n_1 and the Abbe's number ν_1 of this optical glass member are those for the d-line ($\lambda = 587.6 \text{ nm}$).

When n_1 is smaller than the lower limit value of conditional formula (1), the refractive index n_1 of the optical member L1 becomes too small, and an ED glass lens must be used for satisfactorily correcting the

chromatic aberration. For this reason, such small n_1 is not preferable since it is contrary to the improvement of durability as the object of the present invention.

On the contrary, when n_1 exceeds the upper limit value of conditional formula (1), the partial dispersion ratio tends to become large, and it becomes difficult to correct the second-order chromatic aberration if the optimal member L1 has a large partial dispersion ratio. Thus, such large n_1 is not preferable.

When ν_1 is smaller than the lower limit value of conditional formula (2), the partial dispersion ratio tends to become large as in the case wherein n_1 exceeds the upper limit value of conditional formula (1), and it becomes difficult to correct the second-order chromatic aberration if the optimal member L1 has a large partial dispersion ratio. Such small ν_1 is not, therefore, preferable.

As an optical member with ν_1 which exceeds the upper limit value of conditional formula (2), only ED glass and fluorite are currently available. For this reason, such large ν_1 is not preferable since it is contrary to the improvement of durability as the object of the present invention.

In order to further improve imaging performance, the optical member L1, closest to the object side, of the front group GF comprises a lens, and preferably satisfies conditional formulas (3) and (4) below:

$$0.2 < |f_1|/F < 2 \quad (3)$$

$$-1 < q < 3 \quad (4)$$

where

f₁: the focal length of the lens L1
F: the focal length of the entire optical system
q: the shape factor of the lens L1

Note that the shape factor q of the lens L1 is expressed by equation (a) below:

$$q = (r_2 + r_1)/(r_2 - r_1) \quad (a)$$

where r_1 is the radius of curvature of a surface, on the object side, of the lens L1, and r_2 is the radius of curvature of a surface, on the image side, of the lens L1.

When $|f_1|/F$ is smaller than the lower limit value of conditional formula (3), the focal length f_1 of the lens L1 becomes too small, and it becomes difficult to correct the chromatic aberration unless an ED glass lens is used. For this reason, such small $|f_1|/F$ is not preferable.

On the contrary, when $|f_1|/F$ exceeds the upper limit value of conditional formula (3), the focal length f_1 of the lens L1 becomes large, and the refraction effect as a lens becomes too small, resulting in, e.g., an increase in total lens length. For this reason, such large $|f_1|/F$ is not preferable, either.

When q is smaller than the lower limit value of conditional formula (4), the astigmatism becomes large. Such small q is not, therefore, preferable.

On the contrary, when q exceeds the upper limit value of conditional formula (4), the curvature of a spherical aberration becomes large, and such large q is not preferable, either.

Furthermore, in order to further improve imaging performance upon image position correction, a lens L2, closest to the object side, of the rear group GR preferably satisfies conditional formula (5) below:

$$-2 < Q < 1 \quad (5)$$

where

Q: the shape factor of the lens L2

Note that the shape factor Q of the lens L2 is expressed by equation (b) below:

$$Q = (R_2 + R_1)/(R_2 - R_1) \quad (b)$$

where R_1 is the radius of curvature of a surface, on the object side, of the lens L2, and R_2 is the radius of curvature of a surface, on the image side, of the lens L2.

When Q is smaller than the lower limit value of conditional formula (5), the spherical aberration in the rear group GR itself as an image position correction group becomes large, and the flare increases upon image position correction. For this reason, such small Q is not preferable.

On the contrary, when Q exceeds the upper limit value of conditional formula (5), the astigmatism in the rear group GR itself as an image position correction group becomes large, and asymmetry of the imaging characteristics becomes large upon image position correction. For this reason, such large Q is not preferable, either.

Furthermore, in order to make compact an image position correction mechanism for driving the rear group GR as an image position correction group in the direction substantially perpendicular to the optical axis, the rear group preferably satisfies conditional formula (6) below:

$$0.05 < \phi a/F < 0.15 \quad (6)$$

where

ϕa : the average value of the effective diameters of lens surfaces in the rear group GR

When $\phi a/F$ is smaller than the lower limit value of conditional formula (6), the average value of the effective diameters of the lens surfaces in the rear group GR becomes too small, the refractive power arrangement in the front group GR becomes an extreme telephoto type arrangement, and the front group cannot be constituted by a small number of lenses. For these reasons, such small $\phi a/F$ is not preferable.

On the contrary, when $\phi a/F$ exceeds the upper limit value of conditional formula (6), the average value of the effective diameters of the lens surfaces in the rear group GR becomes too large, and the image position correction mechanism becomes bulky. For these reasons, such large $\phi a/F$ is not preferable.

As for the focusing operation, the front group GF is constituted by, in the following order from the object side, a positive lens group having a positive refractive power, and a negative lens group having a negative refractive power, and the focusing operation is attained by moving the negative lens group along the optical axis. In this manner, when the focusing operation is attained by moving the lens group in the front group GF along the optical axis, a focus group which moves along the optical axis to attain the focusing operation, and an image position correction group, which moves in the direction perpendicular to the optical axis to attain image position correction, can be separated from each other. As a result, it is advantageous in arrangement since a mechanical interference between the focus mechanism and the image position correction mechanism can be avoided.

When the rear group GR is utilized not only for correcting the variation of an image position upon focusing but also for correcting the variation of an image position caused by a camera shake or a vibration of a vehicle (i.e., caused by a vibration of an optical system), since the rear group GR is a compact image position correction group, a lens barrel as a final product can be rendered compact.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Fig. 1 is a view showing the arrangement of an optical system capable of correcting an image position according to the first embodiment of the present invention;

Figs. 2A to 2F are graphs showing various aberrations in an infinity focusing state in the first embodiment;

Figs. 3A to 3F are graphs showing various aberrations in a closest-distance focusing state in the first embodiment;

Fig. 4 is a view showing the arrangement of an optical system capable of correcting an image position according to the second embodiment of the present invention;

Figs. 5A to 5F are graphs showing various aberrations in an infinity focusing state in the second embodiment;

Figs. 6A to 6F are graphs showing various aberrations in a closest-distance focusing state in the second embodiment;

Fig. 7 is a view showing the arrangement of an optical system capable of correcting an image position according to the third embodiment of the present invention;

Figs. 8A to 8F are graphs showing various aberrations in an infinity focusing state in the third embodiment; and

Figs. 9A to 9F are graphs showing various aberrations in a closest-distance focusing state in the third embodiment.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

The embodiments of the present invention will be described hereinafter with reference to the accompanying drawings.

In each of the embodiments, an optical system capable of correcting an image position according to the present invention comprises, in the following order from the object side, a front group GF which is fixed in position in a direction substantially perpendicular to the optical axis, and a rear group GR which has a positive refractive power as a whole and is movable in the direction substantially perpendicular to the

optical axis, and attains image position correction by moving the rear group GR in the direction substantially perpendicular to the optical axis.

The front group GF comprises, in the following order from the object side, a positive lens group having a positive refractive power, and a negative lens group having a negative refractive power, and attains the focusing operation by moving the negative lens group along the optical axis.

[First Embodiment]

Fig. 1 is a view showing the arrangement of an optical system capable of correcting an image position according to the first embodiment of the present invention.

The optical system shown in Fig. 1 comprises, in the following order from the object side: a front group GF including a positive lens group consisting of a positive meniscus lens L1 with a convex surface facing the object side, a biconvex lens, a biconcave lens, and a cemented lens of a negative meniscus lens with a convex surface facing the object side and a positive meniscus lens with a convex surface facing the object side, and a negative lens group consisting of a cemented lens of a plano-convex lens with a convex surface facing the image side and a biconcave lens, and a cemented lens of a positive meniscus lens with a concave surface facing the object side and a biconcave lens; and a rear group GR consisting of a biconvex lens L2, a negative meniscus lens with a concave surface facing the object side, and a positive meniscus lens with a concave surface facing the object side.

Note that, at the image side of the rear group GR, an aperture stop S is arranged near the rear group GR, and a detachable filter is arranged behind the stop S.

Fig. 1 shows the positions of the lens groups in an infinity focusing state, and the focusing operation for a close-distance object is attained by moving the negative lens group in the front group GF toward the image side. On the other hand, the rear group GR is appropriately moved by a driving actuator (not shown) as a displacement means, in the direction substantially perpendicular to the optical axis, thereby correcting a fluctuation of an image position caused by a vibration of the optical system.

Table 1 below summarizes the data values of the first embodiment of the present invention. In Table 1, FT is the focal length in the infinity focusing state, and F_{NO} is the f-number in the infinity focusing state. Furthermore, numerals in the leftmost column represent the order of lens surfaces from the object side, r is the radius of curvature of each lens surface, d is the lens surface interval, n and ν are respectively the refractive index and Abbe's number for the d-line ($\lambda = 587.6$ nm), and ϕ is the effective diameter of each lens surface in the rear group GR.

Table 1

FT = 294

F_{NO} = 4.5

		r	d	v	n	φ
10	1	70.6476	8.800	65.77	1.46450	
	2	823.9535	0.100			
	3	81.1328	9.800	82.52	1.49782	
15	4	-265.3947	2.100			
	5	-232.0774	3.100	35.19	1.74950	
	6	335.5017	17.700			
20	7	57.0005	2.400	53.72	1.69350	
	8	26.0214	11.200	82.52	1.49782	
	9	104.3768	(d9=variable)			
25	10	∞	3.500	31.62	1.75692	
	11	-57.4529	1.500	60.03	1.64000	
	12	40.2830	4.900			
30	13	-1346.3912	3.200	45.87	1.54814	
	14	-52.6093	1.500	52.30	1.74810	
	15	143.8299	(d15=variable)			
35	16	144.3037	4.000	65.77	1.46450	27.60
	17	-59.8882	1.800			27.40
	18	-44.1039	5.500	25.50	1.80458	27.00
	19	-201.3022	4.800			27.80
40	20	-791.2906	3.500	27.83	1.69911	28.20
	21	-57.5793	10.000			28.40
	22	∞	23.000			
45	23	∞	2.000	64.10	1.51680	
	24	∞	83.9589			

(Variable Interval Upon Focusing)

	Infinity	Closest Distance (2 m)
d9	11.06595	17.59167
d15	10.52519	3.99947

(Condition Corresponding Values)

$$F = 294.0$$

$$f1 = 165.7$$

$$r1 = 70.6476$$

$$r2 = 823.9535$$

$$R1 = 144.3037$$

$$R2 = -59.8882$$

$$\phi a = 27.73$$

$$(1) \quad n1 = 1.465$$

$$(2) \quad v1 = 65.77$$

$$(3) \quad |f1|/F = 0.564$$

$$(4) \quad q = 1.188$$

$$(5) \quad Q = -0.413$$

$$(6) \quad \phi a/F = 0.094$$

(Image position Correction Data)

	Infinity Focusing State	Closest-distance Focusing State
Image Position Correction Displacement Amount	1.0 mm (maximum)	1.0 mm (maximum)
Corresponding Image Moving Amount	+1.0 mm (maximum)	+1.0 mm (maximum)

Note that the positive sign of the image moving amount indicates that the image moves in the same direction as

the displacement direction of the image position correction lens group.

Figs. 2A to 2F and Figs. 3A to 3F are graphs showing various aberrations in the infinity focusing state and the closest-distance (2 m) focusing state. In these graphs, Y is the image height, D is the d-line ($\lambda = 587.6$ nm), C is the C-line ($\lambda = 656.3$ nm), F is the F-line ($\lambda = 486.1$ nm), and G is the g-line ($\lambda = 435.6$ nm).

In each graph showing astigmatism, a solid curve represents the sagittal image plane, and a broken curve represents the meridional image plane. Also, in each graph showing spherical aberration, a broken curve represents the sine condition, and each graph showing chromatic aberration of magnification is presented with reference to the d-line.

Furthermore, each graph showing transverse aberration under image position correction corresponds to one obtained when the image position correction displacement amount is maximum, i.e., 1 mm.

As can be seen from these graphs, in this embodiment, various aberrations are satisfactorily corrected in addition to those under image position correction.

[Second Embodiment]

Fig. 4 is a view showing the arrangement of an optical system capable of correcting an image position according to the second embodiment of the present invention.

The optical system shown in Fig. 4 comprises, in the following order from the object side: a front group GF including a positive lens group consisting of a positive meniscus lens L1 with a convex surface facing the object side, a biconvex lens, a biconcave lens, and a cemented lens of a negative meniscus lens with a convex surface facing the object side and a positive meniscus lens with a convex surface facing the object side, and a negative lens group consisting of a cemented lens of a positive meniscus lens with a concave surface facing the object side and a biconcave lens, and a biconcave lens; and a rear group GR consisting of a biconvex lens L2, a negative meniscus lens with a concave surface facing the object side, and a biconvex lens.

Note that, at the image side of the rear group GR, an aperture stop S is arranged near the rear group GR. Also, a filter (not shown) using a detachable metal member is arranged at the object side of the front group GF.

Fig. 4 shows the positions of the lens groups in an infinity focusing state, and the focusing operation for a close-distance object is attained by moving the negative lens group in the front group GF toward the image side. On the other hand, the rear group GR is appropriately moved by a driving actuator (not shown) as a displacement means, in the direction substantially perpendicular to the optical axis, thereby correcting a fluctuation of an image position caused by a vibration of the optical system.

Table 2 below summarizes the data values of the first embodiment of the present invention. In Table 2, FT is the focal length in the infinity focusing state, and F_{No} is the f-number in the infinity focusing state. Furthermore, numerals in the leftmost column represent the order of lens surfaces from the object side, r is the radius of curvature of each lens surface, d is the lens surface interval, n and ν are respectively the refractive index and Abbe's number for the d-line ($\lambda = 587.6$ nm), and ϕ is the effective diameter of each lens surface in the rear group GR.

Table 2

FT = 294

F_{NO} = 4.0

		r	d	v	n	φ
5						
10	1	96.1521	9.000	69.98	1.51860	
	2	2192.0910	1.800			
	3	100.6163	10.000	82.52	1.49782	
15	4	-401.9355	5.400			
	5	-290.6599	4.000	31.62	1.75692	
	6	385.4505	35.600			
20	7	75.9182	1.900	60.03	1.64000	
	8	29.0411	10.000	82.52	1.49782	
	9	181.9675 (d9=variable)				
25	10	-474.9897	4.700	31.62	1.75692	
	11	-57.5926	2.500	60.03	1.64000	
	12	65.5807	2.200			
	13	-1460.4334	2.500	52.30	1.74810	
30	14	76.1382 (d14=variable)				
	15	180.9306	4.500	65.77	1.46450	32.00
	16	-56.3652	0.548			32.00
35	17	-45.6832	6.000	25.50	1.80458	31.50
	18	-268.6981	4.300			32.50
	19	1546.8469	4.000	27.61	1.75520	33.00
40	20	-66.6445	10.800			33.00
	21	∞	109.465			

(Variable Interval Upon Focusing)

45		Infinity	Closest Distance (2.5 m)
	d9	4.51604	11.92342
50	d14	11.67843	4.27105

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(Condition Corresponding Values)

$$F = 294.0$$

$$f1 = 193.6$$

$$r1 = 96.1521$$

$$r2 = 2192.091$$

$$R1 = 180.9306$$

$$R2 = -56.3652$$

$$\phi a = 32.33$$

$$(1) \quad n1 = 1.519$$

$$(2) \quad v1 = 69.98$$

$$(3) \quad |f1|/F = 0.659$$

$$(4) \quad q = 1.092$$

$$(5) \quad Q = -0.525$$

$$(6) \quad \phi a/F = 0.110$$

(Image position Correction Data)

	Infinity Focusing State	Closest-distance Focusing State
Image Position Correction Displacement Amount	1.0 mm (maximum)	1.0 mm (maximum)
Corresponding Image Moving Amount	+1.0 mm (maximum)	+1.0 mm (maximum)

Note that the positive sign of the image moving amount indicates that the image moves in the same direction as the displacement direction of the image position correction lens group.

Figs. 5A to 5F and Figs. 6A to 6F are graphs showing various aberrations in the infinity focusing state and the closest-distance (2.5 m) focusing state. In these graphs, Y is the image height, D is the d-line ($\lambda = 587.6$ nm), C is the C-line ($\lambda = 656.3$ nm), F is the F-line ($\lambda = 486.1$ nm), and G is the g-line ($\lambda = 435.6$ nm).

In each graph showing astigmatism, a solid curve represents the sagittal image plane, and a broken curve represents the meridional image plane. Also, in each graph showing spherical aberration, a broken curve represents the sine condition, and each graph showing chromatic aberration of magnification is presented with reference to the d-line.

Furthermore, each graph showing transverse aberration under image position correction corresponds to one obtained when the image position correction displacement amount is maximum, i.e., 1 mm.

As can be seen from these graphs, in this embodiment, various aberrations are satisfactorily corrected in addition to those under image position correction.

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[Third Embodiment]

Fig. 7 is a view showing the arrangement of an optical system capable of correcting an image position according to the third embodiment of the present invention.

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The optical system shown in Fig. 7 comprises, in the following order from the object side: a front group GF including a positive lens group consisting of a positive meniscus lens L1 with a convex surface facing the object side, a biconvex lens, a biconcave lens, and a cemented lens of a negative meniscus lens with a convex surface facing the object side and a positive meniscus lens with a convex surface facing the object side, and a negative lens group consisting of a cemented lens of a biconvex lens and a biconcave lens, and

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a biconcave lens; and a rear group GR consisting of a biconvex lens L2, a negative meniscus lens with a concave surface facing the object side, and a positive meniscus lens with a concave surface facing the object side.

Note that, at the image side of the rear group GR, an aperture stop S is arranged near the rear group GR, and a detachable filter is arranged behind the stop S.

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Fig. 7 shows the positions of the lens groups in an infinity focusing state, and the focusing operation for a close-distance object is attained by moving the negative lens group in the front group GF toward the image side. On the other hand, the rear group GR is appropriately moved by a driving actuator (not shown) as a displacement means, in the direction substantially perpendicular to the optical axis, thereby correcting a fluctuation of an image position caused by a vibration of the optical system.

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Table 3 below summarizes the data values of the third embodiment of the present invention. In Table 3, FT is the focal length in the infinity focusing state, and F_{NO} is the f-number in the infinity focusing state. Furthermore, numerals in the leftmost column represent the order of lens surfaces from the object side, r is the radius of curvature of each lens surface, d is the lens surface interval, n and ν are respectively the refractive index and Abbe's number for the d-line ($\lambda = 587.6$ nm), and ϕ is the effective diameter of each

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Table 3

FT = 300

F_{NO} = 4.0

		r	d	v	n	φ
5						
10	1	100.0816	8.200	65.77	1.46450	
	2	12925.7000	0.100			
	3	88.4396	10.700	82.52	1.49782	
15	4	-375.6027	3.500			
	5	-314.3022	4.300	31.62	1.75692	
	6	376.0759	29.500			
20	7	117.6603	2.000	60.03	1.64000	
	8	33.3901	10.000	82.52	1.49782	
	9	349.1704	(d9=variable)			
25	10	241.3745	6.000	31.62	1.75692	
	11	-59.9463	1.800	67.87	1.59319	
	12	101.3219	4.100			
30	13	-146.0549	1.800	43.35	1.84042	
	14	62.0532	(d14=variable)			
	15	223.5495	5.000	69.98	1.51860	31.40
35	16	-60.3073	1.600			31.40
	17	-43.2315	5.500	25.50	1.80458	31.00
	18	-325.5062	4.400			32.20
40	19	-2967.4938	4.500	28.19	1.74000	33.00
	20	-56.5331	10.000			33.20
	21	∞	23.700			
	22	∞	2.000	64.10	1.51680	
45	23	∞	88.769			
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55						

(Variable Interval Upon Focusing)

	Infinity	Closest Distance (2.5 m)
d9	9.46857	17.84835
d15	12.09228	3.71250

(Condition Corresponding Values)

F = 300.2
f1 = 217.1
r1 = 100.0816
r2 = 12925.7
R1 = 223.5495
R2 = -60.3073
$\phi a = 32.03$
(1) $n1 = 1.465$
(2) $v1 = 65.77$
(3) $ f1 /F = 0.723$
(4) $q = 1.016$
(5) $Q = -0.575$
(6) $\phi a/F = 0.107$

(Image position Correction Data)

	Infinity Focusing State	Closest-distance Focusing State
Image Position Correction Displacement Amount	1.0 mm (maximum)	1.0 mm (maximum)
Corresponding Image Moving Amount	+1.0 mm (maximum)	+1.0 mm (maximum)

Note that the positive sign of the image moving amount indicates that the image moves in the same direction as

the displacement direction of the image position
correction lens group.

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Figs. 8A to 8F and Figs. 9A to 9F are graphs showing various aberrations in the infinity focusing state and the closest-distance (2.5 m) focusing state. In these graphs, Y is the image height, D is the d-line ($\lambda = 587.6$ nm), C is the C-line ($\lambda = 656.3$ nm), F is the F-line ($\lambda = 486.1$ nm), and G is the g-line ($\lambda = 435.6$ nm).

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In each graph showing astigmatism, a solid curve represents the sagittal image plane, and a broken curve represents the meridional image plane. Also, in each graph showing spherical aberration, a broken curve represents the sine condition, and each graph showing chromatic aberration of magnification is presented with reference to the d-line.

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Furthermore, each graph showing transverse aberration under image position correction corresponds to one obtained when the image position correction displacement amount is maximum, i.e., 1 mm.

As can be seen from these graphs, in this embodiment, various aberrations are satisfactorily corrected in addition to those under image position correction.

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In each of the above embodiments, the aperture stop is arranged at the image side of the rear group GR. Alternatively, the aperture stop may be arranged at a nearby position on the object side of the rear group GR.

In each of the above embodiments, an image position correction of 1 mm is performed on the image plane. However, it is possible to perform image position correction of more than or less than 1 mm, as a matter of course.

25

When the optical system capable of correcting an image position in each of the above embodiments is used in an anti-vibration optical system for correcting the variation of an image position caused by a camera shake or a vibration of a vehicle (i.e., caused by a vibration of an optical system), a driving mechanism and a sensor described in, e.g., U.S. Patent Application No. 08/129,580 (September 30, 1993 filed) are used as a driving mechanism for performing image position correction and a sensor for detecting the vibration of the optical system. The present invention quotes the above U.S. Patent Application.

30

As described above, according to each of the above embodiments, an optical member, closest to the object side, in an optical system adopts an optical glass material which has high durability and is advantageous in aberration correction. Therefore, the optical system is not easily damaged in use, and can be easily handled.

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When the optical member, closest to the object side, in the optical system is used as a lens and protective glass, the weight of the optical system can be reduced.

Claims

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1. An optical system capable of correcting an image position, comprising, in the following order from the object side, a front group (GF) which is fixed in position in a direction substantially perpendicular to an optical axis, and a rear group (GR) which has a positive refractive power and is movable in the direction substantially perpendicular to the optical axis,

wherein said optical system satisfies:

45

$$1.45 < n_1 < 1.64$$

$$62 < \nu_1 < 78$$

50

where n_1 is the refractive index of an optical member (L1), located at a position closest to the object side, of optical members constituting said front group (GF), and ν_1 is the Abbe's number of said optical member (L1).

2. An optical system according to claim 1, wherein said optical member (L1) located at the position closest to the object side in said front group (GF) comprises a lens,

55

said lens (L1) satisfies:

$$0.2 < |f_1|/F < 2$$

where f_1 is the focal length of said lens (L1) and F is the focal length of said optical system,
a shape factor q of said lens (L1) is expressed by:

$$(r_2 + r_1)/(r_2 - r_1) = q$$

where r_1 is the radius of curvature of a surface, at the object side, of said lens (L1), and r_2 is the radius of curvature of a surface, at the image side, of said lens (L1), and
the shape factor q satisfies:

$$-1 < q < 3$$

3. An optical system according to claim 1, wherein said rear group (GR) comprises at least one positive lens and at least one negative lens.

4. An optical system according to claim 1, wherein a shape factor q of a lens (L2) located at a position closest to the object side in said rear group (GR) is expressed by:

$$(R_2 + R_1)/(R_2 - R_1) = q$$

where R_1 is the radius of curvature of a surface, at the object side, of said lens (L2), and R_2 is the radius of curvature of a surface, at the image side, of said lens (L2), and
the shape factor q satisfies:

$$-2 < q < 1$$

5. An optical system according to claim 1, wherein said rear group (GR) satisfies:

$$0.05 < \phi a/F < 0.15$$

where ϕa is the average value of effective diameters of lens surfaces of lenses constituting said rear group (GR), and F is the focal length of said optical system.

6. An optical system according to claim 1, wherein said front group (GF) comprises, in the following order from the object side, a positive lens group having a positive refractive power, and a negative lens group having a negative refractive power, and
said negative lens group is movable along the optical axis.

7. An optical system according to claim 1, wherein said rear group (GR) moves in the direction substantially perpendicular to the optical axis to correct a variation of an image position caused by a vibration of said optical system.

8. An optical system according to claim 1, wherein an aperture stop (S) is arranged in an optical path between an imaging position by said optical system and said front group (GF).

FIG. 1

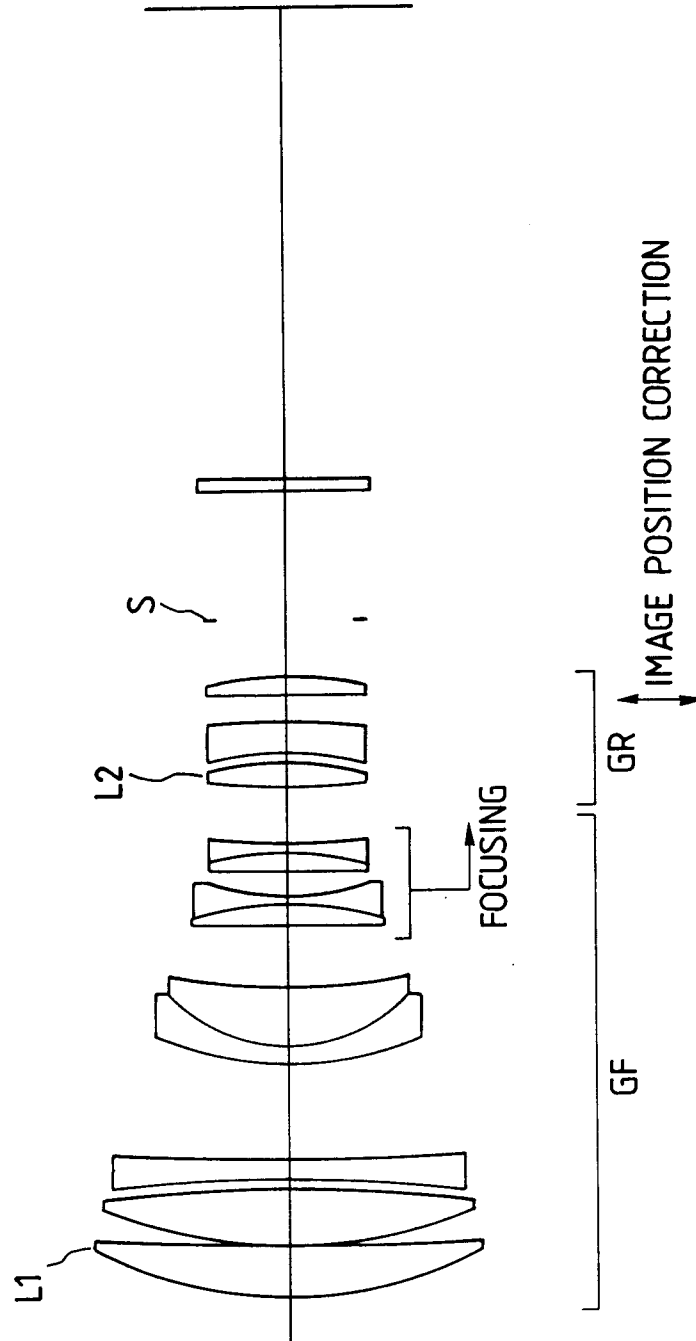


FIG. 2A FIG. 2B FIG. 2C

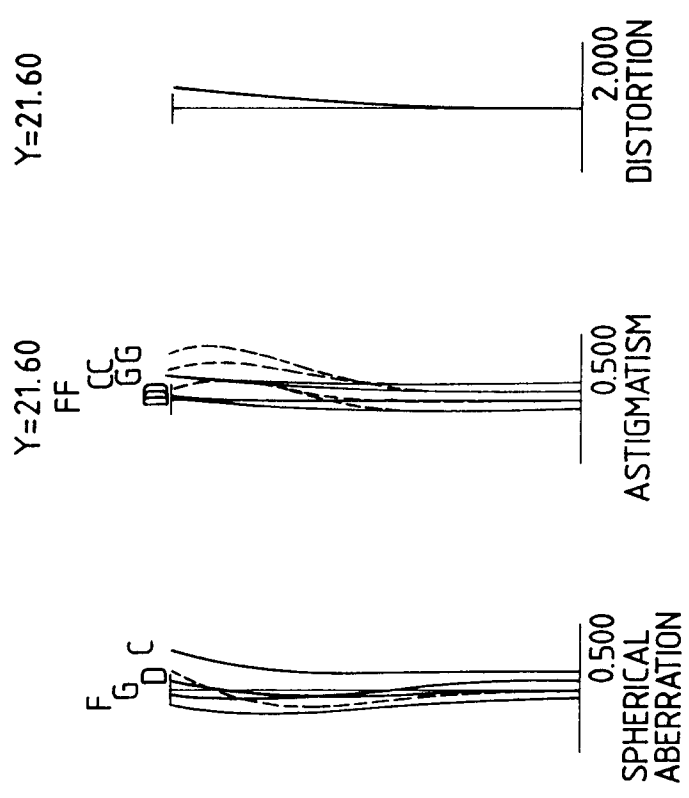


FIG. 2D

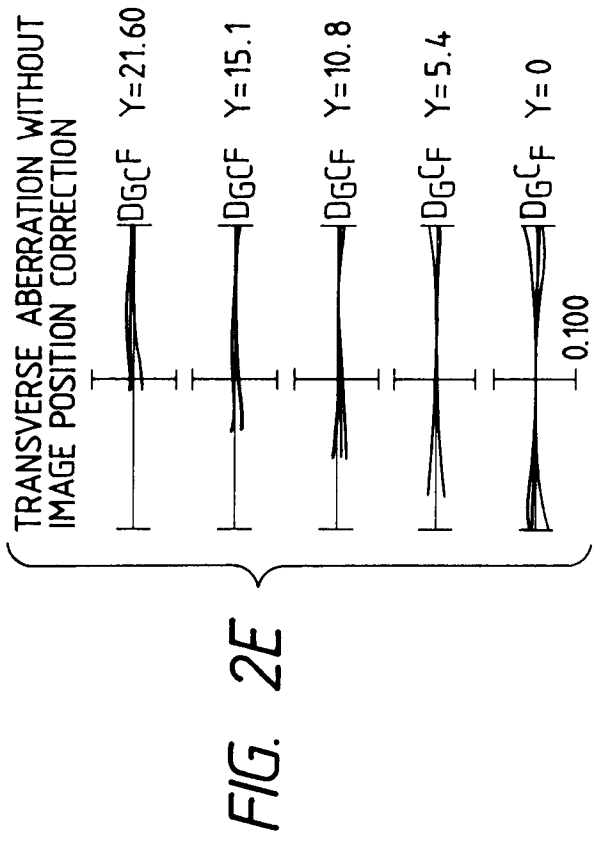


FIG. 2E

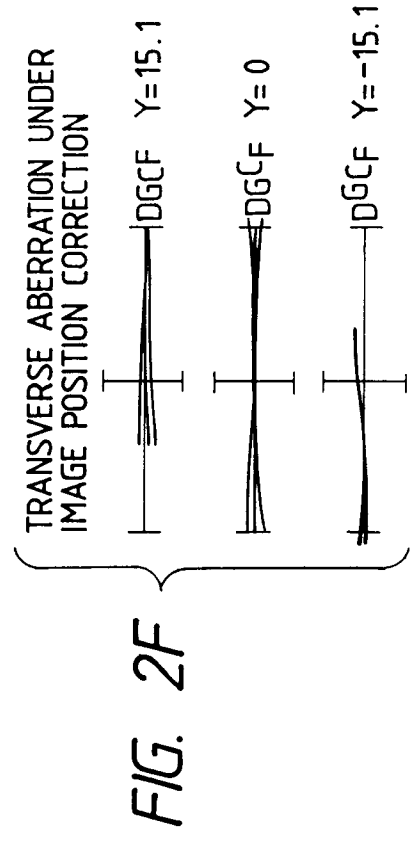


FIG. 2F

FIG. 3A FIG. 3B FIG. 3C

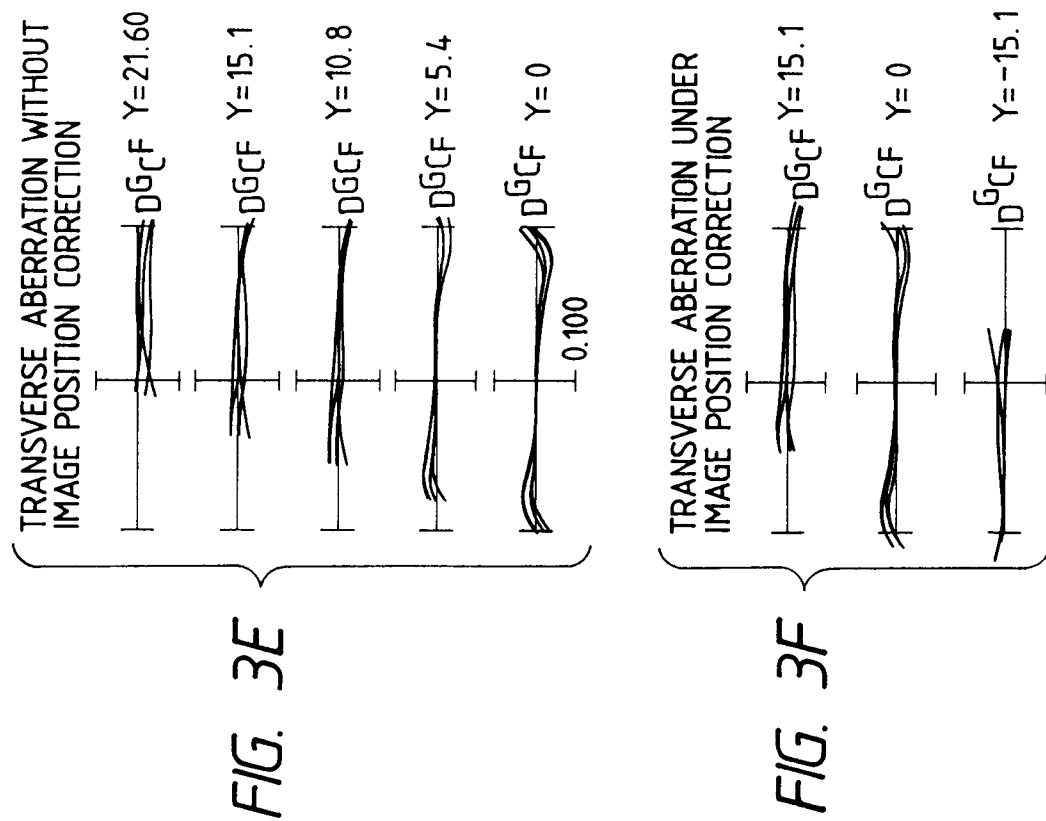
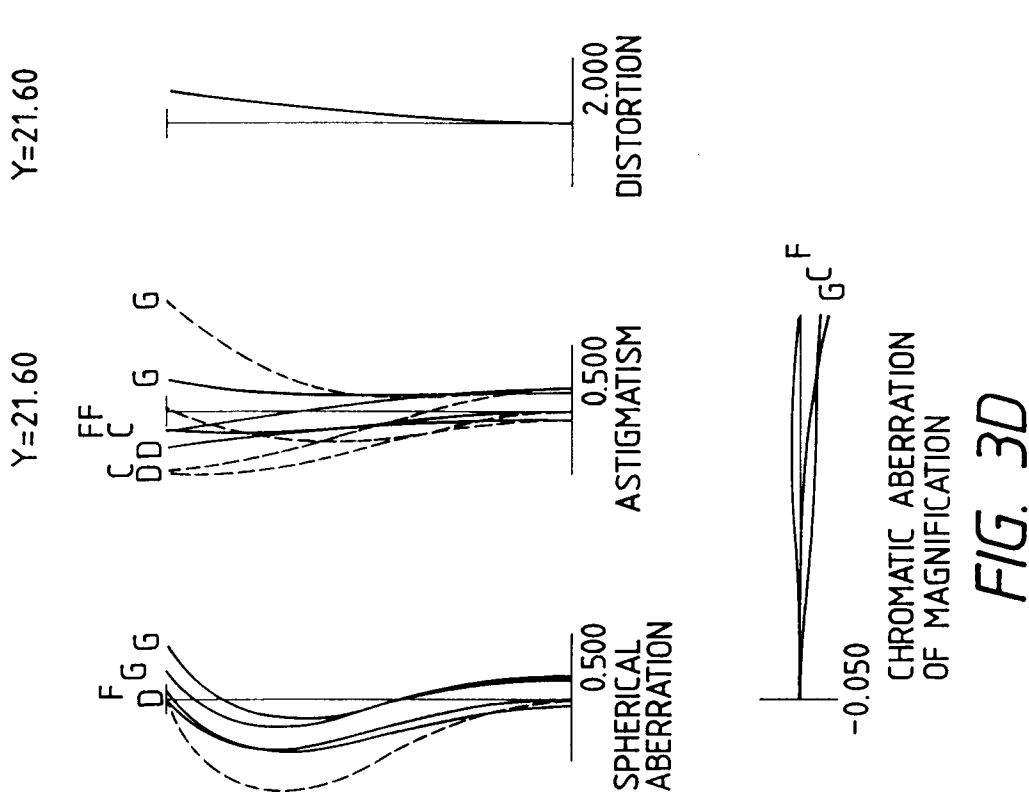


FIG. 4

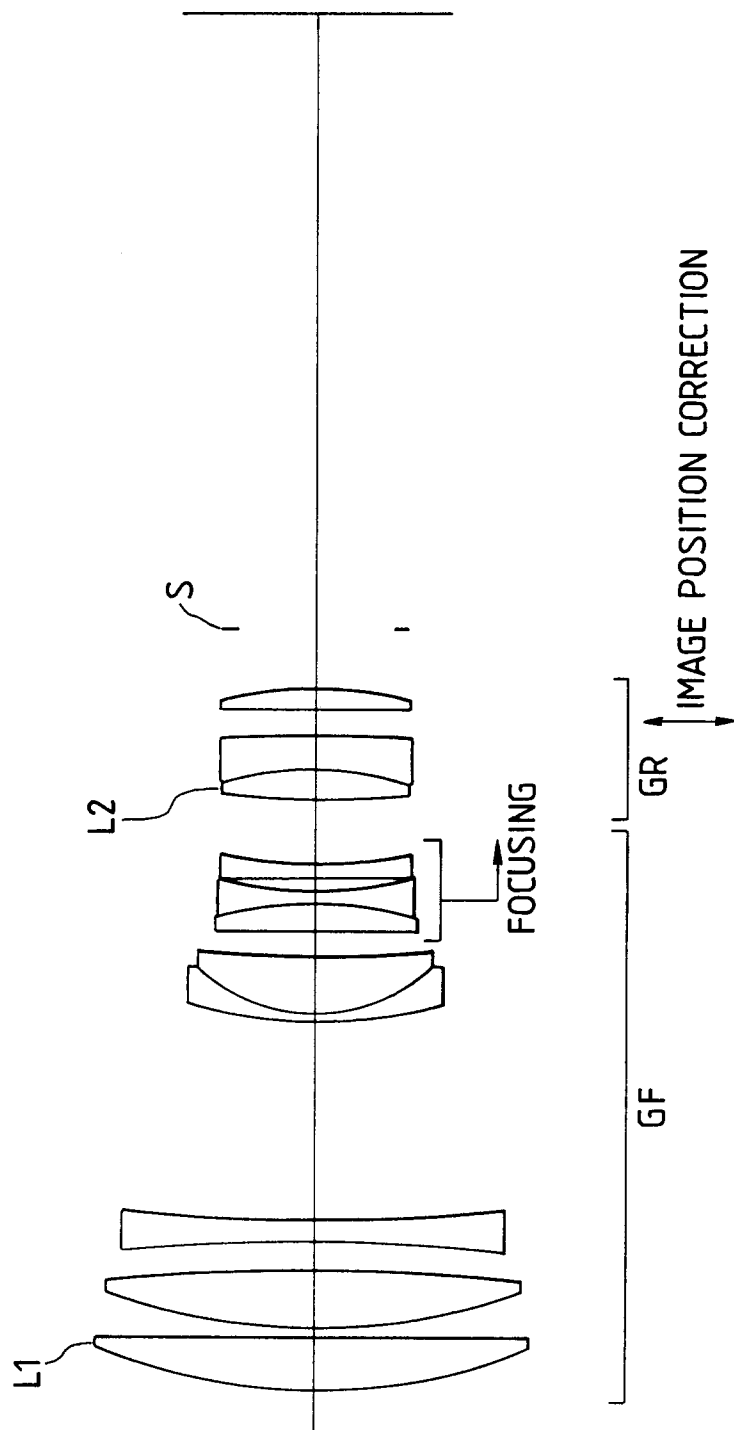


FIG. 5A FIG. 5B FIG. 5C

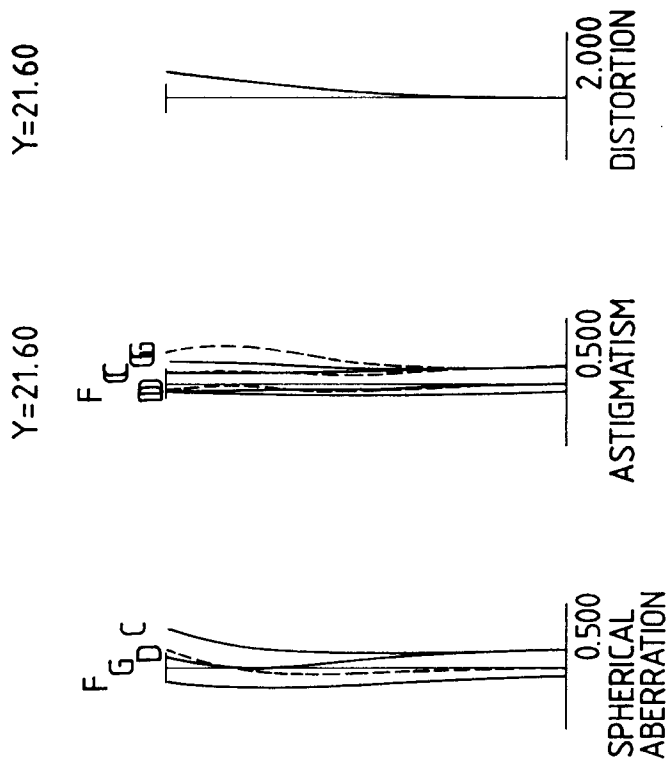


FIG. 5E

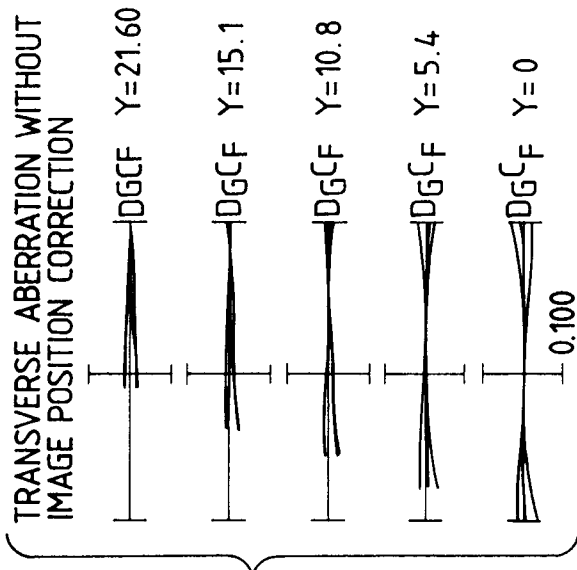


FIG. 5F

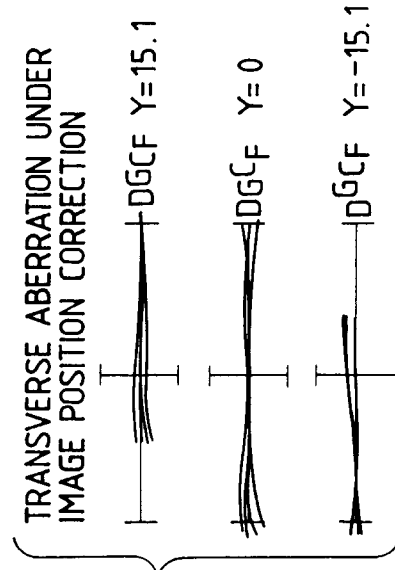
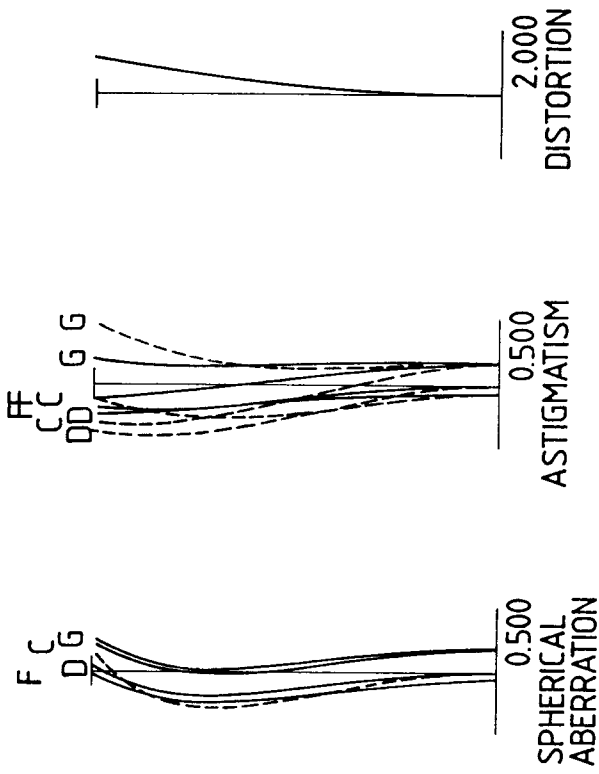


FIG. 5D

FIG. 6A FIG. 6B FIG. 6C

Y=21.60



0.500
ASTIGMATISM

2.000
DISTORTION



FIG. 6D

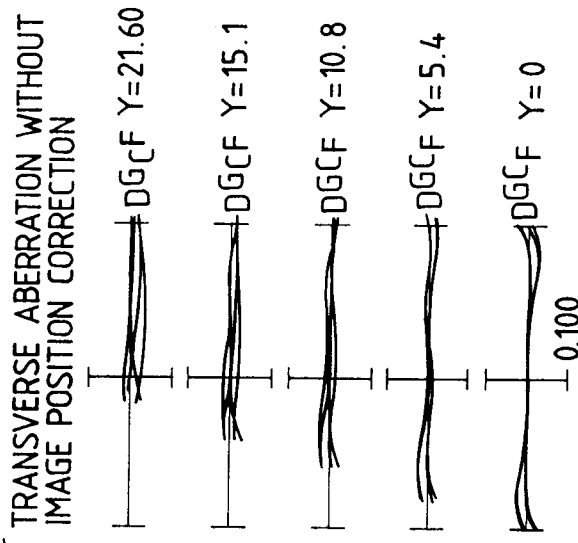


FIG. 6E

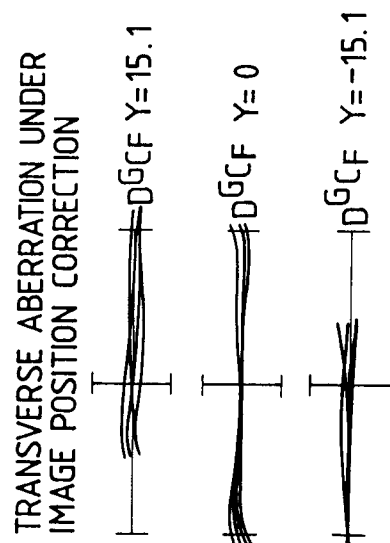


FIG. 6F

FIG. 7

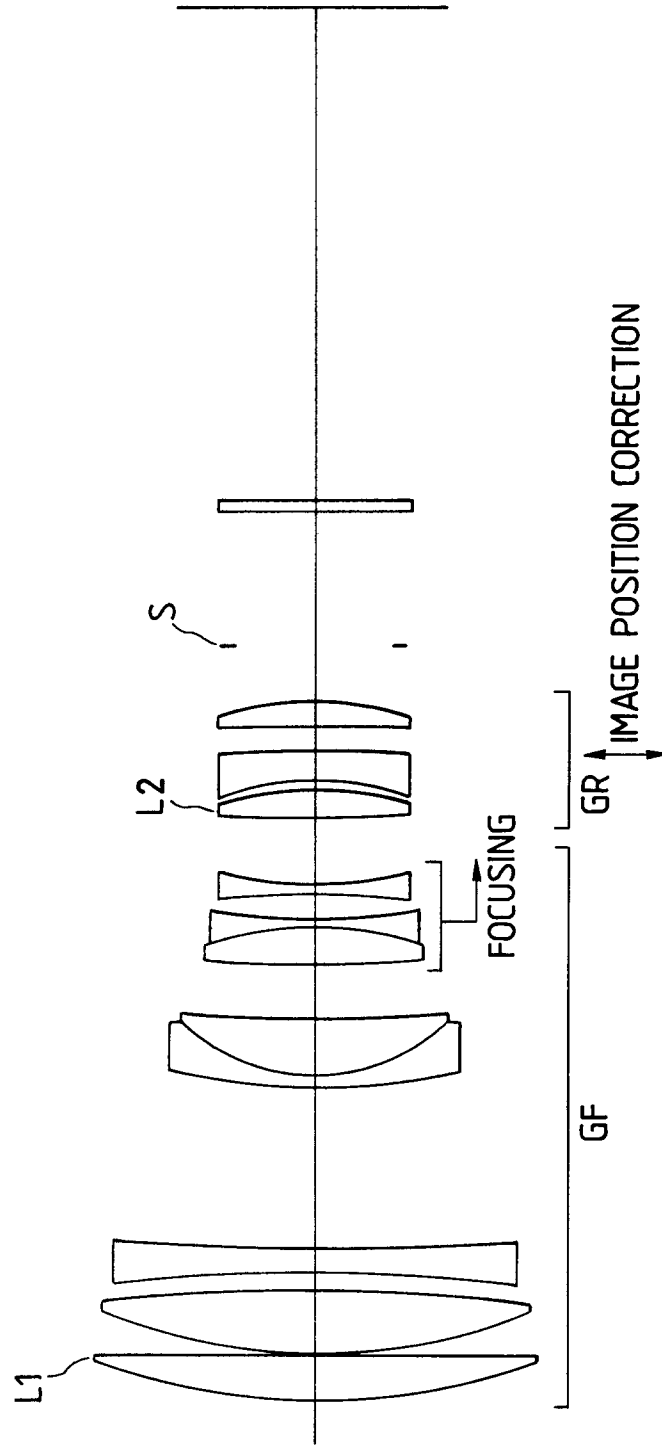


FIG. 8A FIG. 8B FIG. 8C

Y=21.60

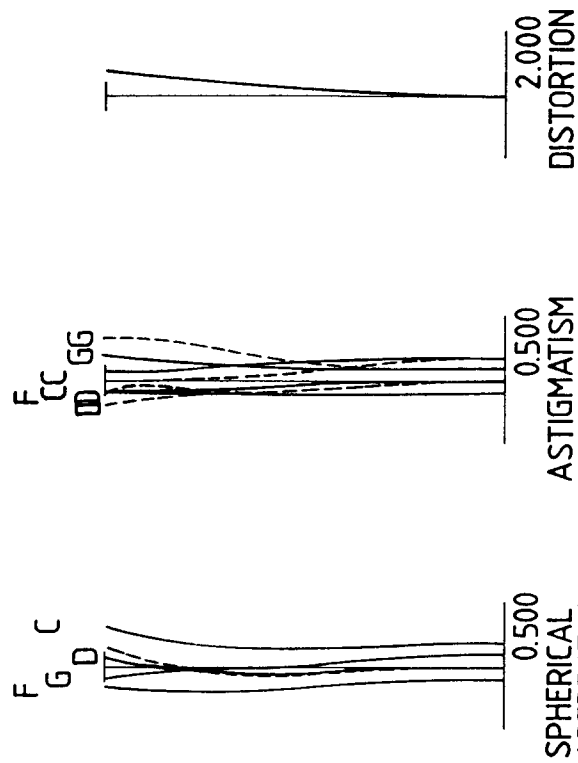


FIG. 8D

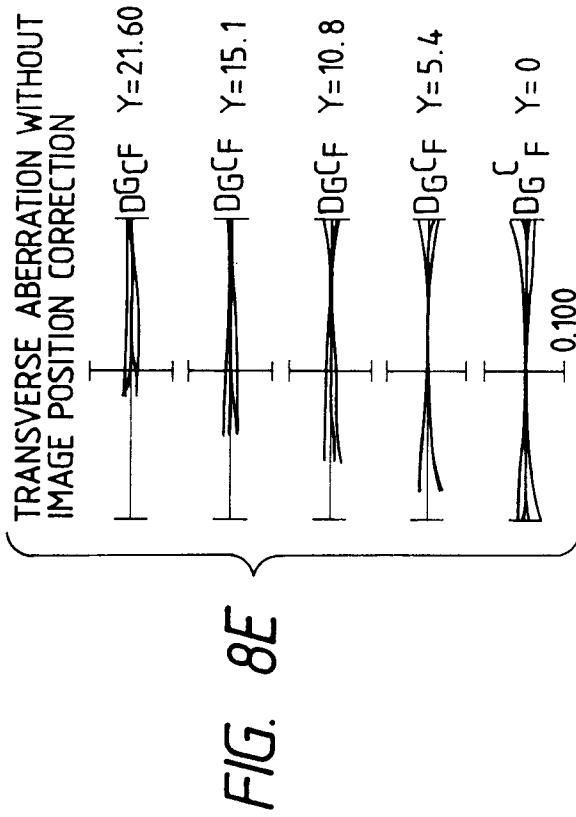


FIG. 8E

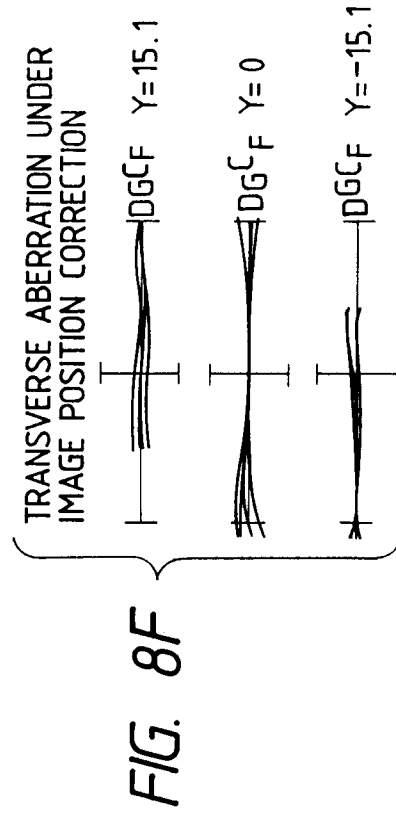


FIG. 8F

FIG. 9A FIG. 9B FIG. 9C

Y=21.60

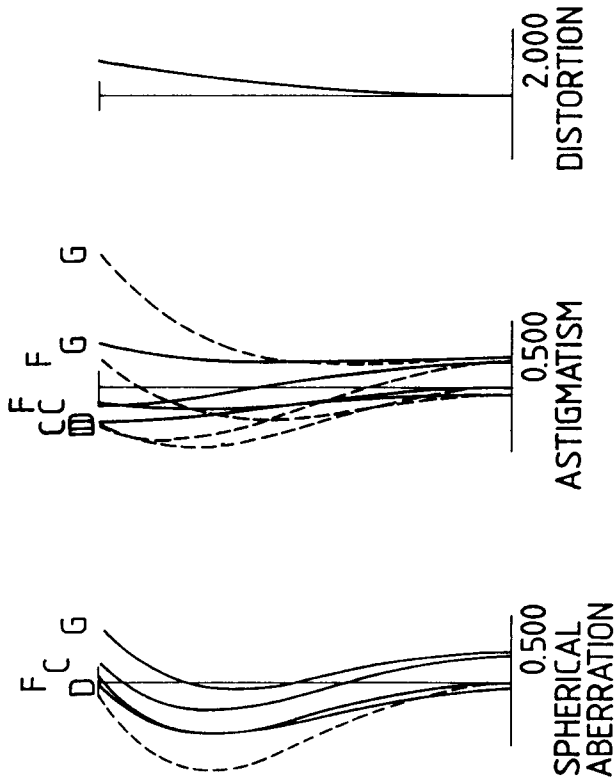


FIG. 9D

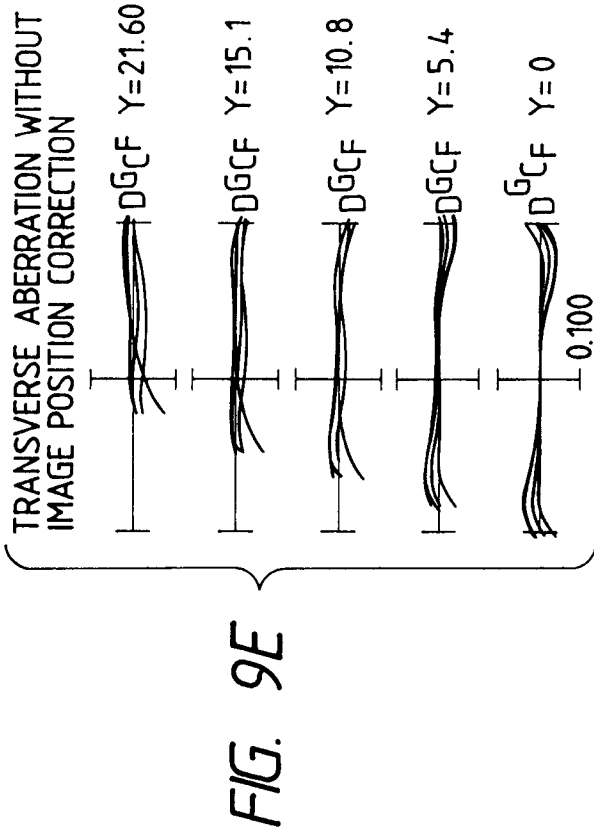


FIG. 9E

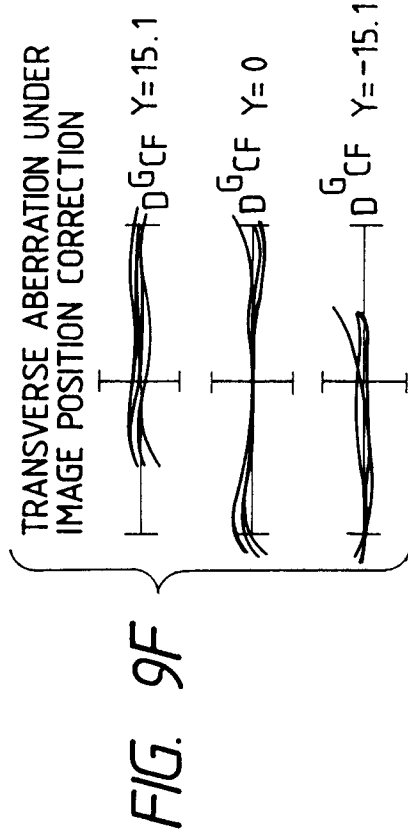


FIG. 9F



European Patent
Office

EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number
EP 95 10 3672

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int.Cl.6)
X	US-A-5 039 211 (MARUYAMA KOICHI) 13 August 1991 * column 3, line 10 - line 20; figures 12,17,19; examples 1,2 * * column 4, line 24 - line 27; claims 2,5; tables 1,3 * ---	1-8	G02B27/64
Y	EP-A-0 391 533 (NIPPON KOGAKU KK) 10 October 1990 * abstract; claims 1,10; figures 2,3 * & US-A-4 978 205 (SATO SUSUMU) 18 December 1990 ---	1-4,6-8	
D			
Y	US-A-5 018 845 (YAMAZAKI SHOICHI) 28 May 1991 * abstract; claim 1; figures 1,4; example 1; table 2 * ---	1-4,6-8	
A	US-A-4 840 469 (MORIYAMA KEIJI) 20 June 1989 * abstract; figures 1-5 * * column 10, table: Second embodiment * -----	1-3,6,8	
			TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int.Cl.6)
			G02B
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search BERLIN		Date of completion of the search 29 June 1995	Examiner Hylla, W
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